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The Maryland Farmer.

No. 42.

E. B. WHITMAN, Gen'l Manager

❖ Plow Works, ❖

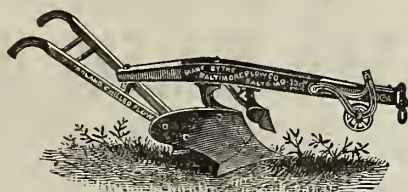
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"During the past twenty-five years I have, at various times, used Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and I am fully convinced that it is the most thorough and reliable blood-purifier ever offered to the public."—Nicholas S. M. McNiel, 240 Franklin Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

"I am glad to add my testimony to the value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have, for four years past, been very much afflicted with salt-rheum on my leg, which was raw from the knee to the ankle, attended with a stinging, burning pain sometimes almost beyond endurance. The best physicians, and several preparations of sarsaparilla, failed to give relief. Last spring I was advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and I am happy to say that it has effected a thorough and permanent cure. From the first my health began to improve, and now I consider myself a well man."—Calvin Gardner, Overseer, Boott Corporation, Lowell, Mass.

"Several years ago I was prostrated with a severe attack of erysipelas, which left me in a very feeble condition. I tried various remedies without avail, and finally was induced to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which made me feel like a new person, every trace of my old complaint being removed. I can recommend this medicine to any one needing a thoroughly reliable blood-purifier."—Mrs. Almira Squires, South Albany, Vt.

"For years I suffered from scrofula and blood diseases. The doctors' prescriptions and several so-called blood-purifiers being of no avail, I was at last advised by a friend to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and now feel like a new man, being fully restored to health. I believe that I owe my life to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and would recommend it to all afflicted with scrofula or any other disease of the blood."—C. N. Frink, Decorah, Iowa.

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Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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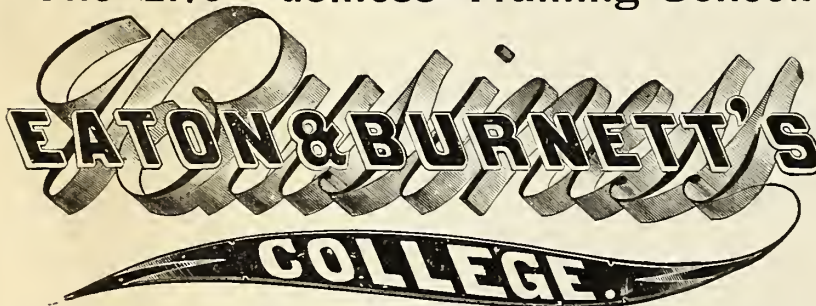
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No. 206 PARK AVENUE, BALTIMORE, MD

The Maryland Farmer.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, October 17, 1890.

No. 42.

Gooseberries.

No better time can be had than the fall for setting out gooseberry plants, and if properly set they are sure to grow. The roots become settled in the soil and begin to spread in the fall, while the cool weather prevents any rapid exhausting of the vitality of the plant.

This, too, is the very best season for the setting out of cuttings. These cuttings should be about eight inches long, and should be set in the ground so that the top bud is on a level with the soil. Press the soil firmly against the cutting

Gooseberries do better in partial shade than in the hot glare of the sun. They grow faster and produce more fruit when just far enough on the north of a tree to have the shadows of the topmost boughs pass over them. If in too dense a shade, however, the mildew will sometimes become a serious pest.

Our engraving represents the typical English gooseberry, which bears abundantly, but is subject to mildew, and requires a dusting of sulphur occasionally to keep it clean. The English fruit is magnificent for size and when brought to market clean brings a fine price, making it a very desirable article for the cultivator, but it must have attention.



and after the ground is frozen cover with straw, or litter, or leaves to prevent thawing. Then early in the spring rake off the litter. As the spring advances you may depend upon nine out of every ten growing.

An ordinary gooseberry bush will supply a large number of cuttings, which must be of the present year's growth. It is not necessary to have the soil rich until the growth has well started; then it will be well to supply fertilizer and give it plenty of nourishment.

The gooseberry is even more subject to the depredations of the worm than is the currant; but dusting with white hellebore is an effectual remedy.

Gooseberries are very seldom a drug in our markets, and for this reason should interest our fruit growers at the present time of over production. The housekeeper who wants an acid fruit is always willing to pay a good price for handsome gooseberries, especially if they are sent in good style to market. In marketing any kind of fruit the manner in which it is put up is a great aid in its sale, or, it is a great draw back.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK RAISING INTERESTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
BALTIMORE . . MARYLAND.

BARRETT C. CATLIN, Publisher.

Subscription Price,.....\$1, per year.
\$1.50 may be charged if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

All communication may be addressed
MARYLAND FARMER, BALTIMORE, MD.
OFFICE 27 E. PRATT ST.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17th, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hartman & Dunbaceo, furniture dealers, 222 W. Baltimore St.
Electric Belt advertisement.

Several new and responsible firms in the Farmer's and Planter's
Guide.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, advertise some specialties in music.

Dr. H. Kane advertises a cure for the opium cure.

H. G. Root advertises to cure the worst case of fits.

Prof. Hart advertises a cure for indigestion.

There are others that we are compelled to leave over for next
week.

Electric Belt Free

To introduce it and obtain agents the undersigned firm will give
away a few of their \$5.00 Germ in Electric Belts invented by Prof.
Van der Weyde, Pres. of the New York Electrical Society [U. S.
Pat. 257,647] a positive cure for nervous debility, Rheumatism, Loss
of Power, &c Address Electric Agency, P. O. Box 178, Brook-
lyn, N. Y. Write to them to-day.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a posi-
tive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hope-
less cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two
bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consump-
tion if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address Respect-
fully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

WHIPPING A GOOD HORSE.—With a very free horse it is
desirable to cautiously accustom him to the sound and feel
of the whip lightly drawn across him so as not to hurt him
at all. This will prevent him from rushing whenever you
take the whip in hand, and make it possible to touch up a
slug by his side. A slow, easy-going horse, on the other
hand, should never feel the whip except to hurt him. Ladies
and tender-hearted drivers often do great mischief to such
horses by constantly flicking at them until the horse cares no
more for the whip than he does for his tail. With such
horses a pretty heavy whip should be used, and used not often
but so that they will feel it and know what it means. A
horse that will not move and move quickly to the whip, is
neither pleasant nor safe.

EDITORIAL.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

With this issue, the MARYLAND FARMER passes under a
new management. The present proprietor has supplemented
his early farm life with practical training in the printers art,
and in journalism. He feels himself in close touch with the
agricultural community, and believes that he has amply
qualified himself to intelligently cater to its wants.

The FARMER is no stranger to the people of this commu-
nity, it has been before them for twenty seven years, and in
that time has rendered strong and faithful service. But how-
ever deserving it may have been in the past, it is believed
that it is capable of much improvement, and with a view to
that end, the present management will enlarge it, adding to
it several new and vital departments, and with the aid of a
competent staff of helpers, already secured, will endeavor to
place this journal on a level with the best agricultural pub-
lications in the country.

That there is room for a first class agricultural paper in
this section, there can be no doubt. The modern farmer
must be a man of brains as well as of brawn. The old fash-
ioned ignorant wasteful methods of farming, no longer pay.
The successful farmer now-a-days must have a scientific
knowledge of the soils he works upon, must understand
thoroughly the constituents and proper application of fertil-
izers, the rotation and diversification of crops, and must keep
himself thoroughly informed as to the state of the markets,
and needs of the community to whom he sells his produce.
It will be the object of this journal, to supply the latest and
best information upon all these subjects. Fruit culture,
poultry raising, and the numerous diversified interests of the
farm, will each receive its proper consideration.

Especial attention will be paid to stock raising, which at
present offers great possibilities to our farmers. The stock-
raisers of Vermont, New York and Kentucky, have grown
rich from their breeding investments. The climate and soil
of this section is on a par with any of these regions, and our
farmers should take advantage of their opportunities, and
gather in some of the wealth which is so freely flowing to
other sections. The breeding of light harness and trotting
horses will be particularly looked after, and a department
devoted especially to that subject, under the charge of a
gentleman of thorough experience in that line. In the belief
that farmers wives and daughters have their just claim for
recognition, a womens department has been established which
will provide the freshest news and information on matters of
particular interest to the ladies. The latest quotations of the
various markets will be furnished in each issue. These market
reports will be prepared with the utmost fidelity, and may be
relied upon as entirely correct. The interests of the farm-
ing community in state and national legislation, will be care-
fully looked after. The *Farmer* believes that the tendency of
legislation has been too much in favor of the large corporations
and manufacturing monopolies. The public domain has
been recklessly parcelled out for the benefit of a few wealthy
railway capitalists, who extort the last cent from the farmers,

and the public is made to groan under the weight of heavy taxation, in order that rich manufacturers may add still further to their wealth. The Agricultural community demands such legislation as will ensure low taxes, cheap rates of transportation, and fair prices for commodities. In these effects to provide a first class paper for farmers, the promoters of this journal bespeak the aid of their friends everywhere. Let the present subscribers to the FARMER mention it favorably to their neighbors, and give their aid in every possible way, in extending still further its circulation.

COUNTRY ROADS.

Their Value to the Farmer—Relation to Trade and Transportation—Construction and Maintenance.

Good roads are a prime necessity to every community. Without them, any region of the country would lapse into a wilderness, and return to the conditions of barbarism. With them, the same region is furnished with the facilities of progress, and nothing can turn back the tide of prosperity which inevitably flows over good highways to those who dwell beside them.

Country roads, indeed, are the small veins and capillaries of trade and transportation, just as railroads and steamship lines are their arteries. It must be apparent therefore, that when the small by-ways are clogged or in bad condition, then will be congestion in the circulation as truly as when the larger ducts or canal break down. In a word, the country road and the railway are natural and necessary complements of each other.

We almost stand aghast when we contemplate the material development of this country during the past fifty years. No doubt, several elements have been united in this vast and varied result. Fertility of land and multiplicity of resources, the native energy of the people, as well as great inventive skill have each contributed their share to the up-building of the nation. But the fact remains that none of these could have been made effective without the railroad. More than all else it has made America what it is to-day. Trunk lines across the continent, supplemented by lateral branches, have opened wheat-field, corn-field and cotton plantation to the markets of the world. The railroad has made Yankee energy fruitful, and has given employment to the skill of inventors as nothing else could. It has annihilated space, has made the people of distant commonwealths neighbors, and added immensely to the corporate and individual wealth of our country.

But is it not equally true that what the railways have done on so vast a scale the net work of country roads might also do, if only they were improved and made passable to vehicles? Iron roads are efficient because they make rapid transit possible, and because heavy loads can be drawn over them at a small expenditure of energy. The same principle applies to the country roads, and when the farms of Maryland shall be brought adjacent to wharves, depots and market towns by means of dry macadamized roads, it will be seen that the value of land is enhanced, that the profits of agriculture

are increased, and that peace and prosperity has come to the farm as it has already come to the iron-mill and shoe-factory. It is simply and solely a matter of transportation.

The question of building and maintaining country roads is one of serious importance. Upon its correct solution hangs the future prosperity of Maryland, and, more particularly, the development of every farm in the commonwealth. The need of the hour is good roads, and how to provide them is being asked from Garrett County to the ocean shore.

There are evidently two ways by which a road system might be established and maintained. It might be made a private enterprise, similar to the railroad, and conducted by a system of tolls; or it might be under state control, and carried on in a manner similar to the public school system. These two methods are diametrically opposed, and, while each has its excellencies as a system, one of them, certainly, is much preferable to the other.

Toll-roads have been tried in Maryland as well as in other states, under varying conditions, through many years and they have never given satisfaction. For obvious reasons the toll-road is a failure, and, the sooner the last one is legislated out of existence in the Terrapin State, the better for those who must use them. They are simply a means of covert robbery, and have been from the beginning.

In the control of public highways by the State, two important considerations present themselves. Shall the State assume charge of the highways, construct and maintain them out of a special fund, like the school fund; or shall the care of the roads be given into the hands of local boards or commissions? In brief, shall Maryland manage its roads or shall some thousand and one small districts do so? This is the serious problem of road improvement, and quite naturally both alternatives have ardent advocates.

But road management in Maryland is already local, in that it is vested in the county commissioners. To subdivide it and place it lower down, would necessitate, township governments in the various districts. And so far as we can see it would end in complicating and aggravating all evils which now exist.

State control, on the other hand, with a reliable engineer at the head of the commission, could establish a road system, construct highways upon improved plans, straighten them, grade them, drain them and maintain them with something like intelligence. The great objection urged against such management is the tendency to political corruption. But that prevails in the local management as it now exists, and, certainly, it would not prove more disastrous to a general road system than it does to the conduct of schools. And no one would think of changing that from state to township control.

Our friends see a larger and much improved paper. The extra work this occasioned can but be estimated. We have made the paper as good as we could this week but promise greater things in the early future. We have not had time and space to tell you of the extra fine engravings we have made arrangements to furnish with the paper for the next year as a premium. Next week our paper will have full details.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The subject of commercial fertilizers is of deep interest to the farmers of Maryland. Ten years ago, our people were paying nearly three million of dollars annually for fertilizers. In 1879, Maryland spent over seventy dollars for manure for every farm within her borders; no other state averaged fifty dollars per farm, and but one even half as much as Maryland. Almost a tenth part of the income of the farmers of this state was paid out for fertilizers. The expenditure for artificial manures at the present time, is no doubt relatively less in this and other states, than it was ten years ago. But it is still so great as to be a heavy tax upon the agriculture of the state. The selection, purchase and use of fertilizers, are questions of recognized importance in the economy of almost every farm in Maryland.

The first point for the farmer to determine, is what elements of plant food are most needed. The testimony of plants or crops should be accepted, rather than any chemical analysis of the soil. Pale green color denotes a lack of nitrogen, or a red brown shade in the green of the leaves indicates that the slowness of their development, in spite of rain and sunshine, is the result of insufficient nourishment. A high and deep green color, in almost all crops is evidence that nitrogen is not specially deficient, but no proof that more might not be used to advantage. Luxuriant growth, and good crops of corn, cabbage, potatoes, and grass show a good natural supply of potash. If small grains produce well, with the kernels plump and heavy, phosphates cannot be specially needed.

Prof. Wagner's conclusions on this subject are as follows. "Phosphoric acid and potash should be used liberally, and with reference to the needs of the soil rather than the demands of crops. These food constituents should be applied in excess of the needs of the plants. In this there is no danger of waste, for the potash and phosphoric acid are substances which the soil binds up and preserves for later crops, in case the one immediately following demands them only partially or not at all. Consequently, as to these two, they may safely be applied till present in sufficient surplus; that is, till a further application is without effect. The greatest profit results in holding the soil in this degree of food surplus, as to phosphoric acid and potash. With nitrogen it is quite different; this is not bound by the soil, and although temporarily held, it is freely moveable. Any residue from the wants of a crop to which applied, is in danger, especially during the winter months, of being washed into the subsoil and lost. Hence, nitrogen should be measured out as accurately as possible, according to the needs of the plant for which it is particularly applied."

The buyer of commercial fertilizers should bear in mind, that unnecessary bulk is objectionable. As a rule the more concentrated fertilizers are the more economical, there is less bulk to handle, and less weight to pay freight upon. The mechanical condition of a fertilizer is a matter of importance, and should be given proper attention in making selection and purchase. The finer and drier the materials bought the better for use and results. A fertilizer cannot be too finely pulverized and can hardly be too dry.

It is undoubtedly poor policy to use phosphates and potash manures in small quantities, widely scattered. A very little, applied in the hill or drill, may serve as a temporary stimulus or starter, but greater profit will come from a ton of good phosphate concentrated upon four or five acres than spread over fifteen or twenty. Liberal manuring for a few years will bring the land to the condition advised by Wagner as that of greatest profit,—where a sufficient excess of phosphoric acid and potash exists to satisfy the demands of crops not only during the time of ordinary development but at the critical days and periods of most vigorous growth. This being done, lighter manuring may take the place of the heavier and more expensive application. Although there is economy of labor in applying fertilizers with the drill, broadcasting is the better plan, for ultimate results. Many agricultural plants are so sensitive to potash manuring that where this is used in the form of strong salts, the fertilizer should be applied some time before seed sowing. Some advise the use of potash salts in the Fall for best effects upon Spring and Summer crops. With nitrogen the procedure should be very different and the principle of its use may be repeated. The soluble nitrogen of commercial fertilizers should not be furnished to plants in surplus, but measured out to them as nearly as possible in needed quantities.

It is a well-established fact that plant food in certain forms has a specific effect upon certain farm and garden plants. Wheat seems to prefer nitrate of soda to nitrogen in any other form. Sulphate of ammonia is better than nitrate of soda for spinach, while the reverse is true with asparagus. Potash in the form of chloride (or muriate) is actually injurious to tobacco, and only the sulphate should be used; the sulphate is preferred also for potatoes and sugar beets. But the peach tree wants chloride of potash (and magnesia) for its healthy growth. Phosphoric acid, if soluble, seems to be about as satisfactory to plants generally if it comes from one source as from another.

Mr. Gregory of Marblehead, the well-known vegetable grower and seedsman, recommends the proportions of plant food and the quantities of mixed fertilizers stated below, for the crops specified, as the result of experience. Mr. Gregory believes in the profit of using commercial fertilizers liberally, thinks they are often cheaper and more effective than stable manure, especially on light lands.

CROP	Ammonia. Per cent.	Potash Per cent.	Phos. acid. Per cent.	Lbs. Per acre.
Wheat	6	3	8	200 to 600
Oats and Rye.....	5	9	5	400 " 600
Corn.....	2	6	7	600 " 1000
Grass.....	6	7	5	400 " 700
Tobacco.....	6	9	4	1000 " 2000
Potatoes.....	6	8	5	500 " 1000
Cabbage and Cauliflower...	6	7	5	1000 " 2500
Tomatoes.....	6	7	5	750 " 1000
Peas and Beans...	1	8	8	500 " 800
Beets and Carrots.....	7	9	5	500 " 900
Turnips.....	5	8	7	400 " 600
Onions.....	5	9	5	1000 " 2000
Celery and Lettuce.....	7	9	5	1000 " 1400
Melons, Squashes, &c.....	6	7	5	600 " 1500
Asparagus.....	5	9	6	500 " 700
Strawberries & Raspberries	3	8	6	600 " 800
Fruits and Vines.....	2	11	8	" 600

Alliance Page.

While this journal is not an official organ, of the Farmers' Alliance it is in entire sympathy with that movement and heartily believes in a thorough and systematic organization among farmers to protect their interests. In this column, Alliance news will be presented, and matters akin to that movement discussed. Correspondence is cordially invited.

"PROSPERITY can never shine freely on this country without more money, a flexible volume of money, and less taxes," says the *National Economist*.

THE Citizens' Alliance of Kansas now has over 16,000 members. It is proposed to make it a national order, furnishing a method by which all eligibles to the Farmers' Alliance who are in sympathy with the purposes of the latter to co-operate with it.

Do you understand the purposes, aims, and ideas of the Farmers' Alliance? Read the following resolutions of the Michigan State Alliance, recently organized at Lansing, they will give a pretty good idea of the Alliance creed.—

Resolved, We demand the abolition of national banks, and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis, as the business interests of the country expand, and that all money issued by the Government shall be a legal tender for all debts public and private.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

We demand that taxation, national and State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another:

We demand governmental control of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines in the interest of the public, in the same manner as the postal service is now manipulated.

We demand that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work in all factories, mines and shops.

We demand a law permitting the debtor to deduct his mortgage from his assessment, similar to a law now in force in Massachusetts, California, and other States.

We demand a graduated income tax, by placing the burden of taxation on those most able to bear it.

We demand a Government loan to the people on real estate security.

We demand a strictly secret ballot known as the Australian ballot system.

We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

We demand that the State shall take such steps as will insure to the people uniform text books at cost.

Whereas, we believe that an inflexible volume of currency depresses prices when the farmers' produce is placed on the market, and inflates prices after the product is in the hands of the speculator, therefore,

Resolved, that we demand a law similar to the sub-treasury bill, so-called, that will secure a flexible volume of money commensurate with the needs of the people.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE IN NEW YORK STATE.

In reply to the question of a correspondent as to whether a Farmers' Alliance was needed in New York State, some one writes The Rural New Yorker: "The Alliance has passed out of existence in this State. On Feb. 22, 1890, the officers of the Alliance met the officers of the Farmers' League and the constitution of the latter organization was adopted.

The Alliance is a secret body while the League, which is in harmony with the Grange and Alliance, is a non-secret, independent, non-partisan, organization, formed for the farmers' political welfare. I agree with the opinion that farmers are 'becoming aware that there is a screw loose somewhere,' and not only in their 'trade relations,' but also in their political dealings. There has come a time when the motto: 'Divided we fall, united we stand,' has proved a reality. I do earnestly plead that as the farmers are a down-trodden class as a general thing, something should be done to restore to them that power which has been lost through a failure on their part to keep abreast of the times and to organize. I think that through the Grange, Alliance, League, etc., the farmer may yet become a leading power in the land."

THE NEW TARIFF.

The tariff bill has raised the price of pretty much everything the farmers need to buy. But the framers of the bill are endeavoring to make the farmer believe that he will receive compensation in the raising of the price of the things he has to sell. If he does believe this, it will no longer be possible to pretend that he is an intelligent person. It may be supposed that the farmers who raise the products that constitute the great staples of our agriculture and the chief of our exports are aware that the prices of those things cannot be raised by any act of Congress. Breadstuffs, pork and "hog products," and beef are sold at a price fixed, not in the markets of this country alone, but in the markets of the world. There is no possibility of a Wheat Trust or a Corn Trust or a Pork Trust which shall be enabled by the tariff to do what it has over and over been proved that many of the Trusts especially favored by tariff do, and that is to charge their fellow-citizens more for their goods than they charge foreigners who, not being protected by our tariff, get the benefit of prices fixed by competition. Legislation, the tariff legislation, however, may work to lower the prices of these things if it induces foreign governments to retaliate upon us and to shut their markets against our agricultural products either by the false pretenses on which our pork has been excluded from France and Germany and our beef from Great Britain or on grounds of avowed and open retaliation. It is quite possible that this result may in more than one European country follow the passage of the tariff bill.

POTATOES are quite plentiful and the demand is moderate, so there is not a very brisk market, and the prices are trifle a lower. Sweets have also declined slightly.

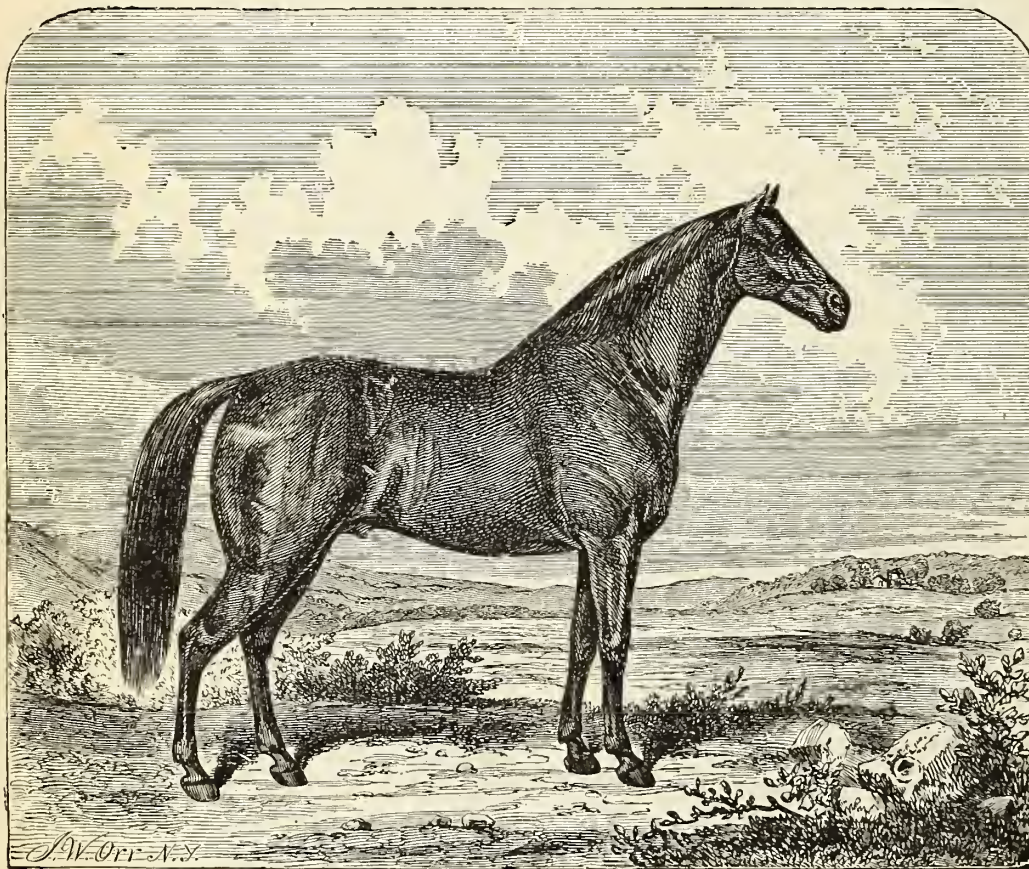
Stock Raisers' Column.

This column will be devoted to the interests of breeders and stock raisers, and especial attention will be paid to matters pertaining to the breeding and development of light harness and trotting horses. Correspondence is invited.

BROOD MARES.

A vital mistake made by breeders of trotters has been in paying too little attention to the excellence of the brood mare. While the utmost care was expended in selecting a sire, looking carefully to his lineage and performances, the dams were thought of much less consequence, and most any

tion lay in the careful selection and reservation of their brood mares. Much of Kentucky's success in breeding trotters is due to the excellence of its brood mares. Stallions that stood for years in other States, with very little credit or renown, when taken to Kentucky and mated with the finely-bred mares of that section, have suddenly sprung into prominence. Alexander's Abdallah, George Wilkes, Harold, Happy Medium, Aberdeen, and a host of stallions acquired the major portion of their fame after a residence in the Blue Grass State. Daniel Lambert, one of the greatest horses ever in the stud, suffered because his lot was cast in a region barren of good mares. So with General Knox, and so with many others, whose names will readily recur. The success of Electioneer in California, and Wilkes in Kentucky, has developed a great deal of theorizing about the climatic outcross, but it looks very much as if the success of these horses was



FEARNAUGHT.

mare was considered good enough to breed, provided she was taken to the right kind of stallion. Mares which had grown old in farm drudgery, when they were broken down and good for nothing else, were set to raising colts. If a farmer had a likely young filly, which showed signs of speed, instead of reserving her for breeding purposes, she was promptly sold, while the worthless and aged were devoted to perpetuating the race.

Nearly every section of this country has suffered from this short-sighted policy. Vermont very nearly lost its grip on the famous Morgan stock from this cause, and Maine suffered severely, until its breeders recognized that their salva-

due, in a great measure, to the fact that they have been carried to regions where they have had access to well-bred mares, and the same results would likely have followed anywhere, if the same conditions had been present.

Within a short time, however, the wisest breeders have become aware of the importance of this brood mare question, and are now attaching fully as much weight to the excellence of the mare as to the sire. Young and highly-bred fillies, who show signs of promise, are now reserved for the harem, instead of being sold off. Those sections which paid attention to their mares, have been heavily drawn upon of late, and their breeders and farmers are now reaping a golden

harvest. Only a few weeks ago, a wealthy Californian, Monroe Salisbury, sent \$80,000 into Kentucky for the purchase of brood mares.

The people of Maryland are just becoming aware of the fact that there is a vast deal of profit in raising trotting horses. Already we have within our borders stallions of individual excellence and fashionable pedigree, equal to those of any State, horses like Happy Russell and Sea King, whose lineage is royal, and whose performances in the stud are proving them worthy descendants of their glorious families. As yet, however, Maryland has no great body of first-class brood mares, without which a crop of colts of uniform excellence is impossible. It is to be hoped that our breeders, profiting by the mistakes of others, will give the dams of trotters their due attention, and not spend their time and money altogether upon the sires.

THE theory that mares that have been through a severe course of campaigning would be failures as brood mares, is not borne out in practice. Last year Lucille Golddust, 2.16½, took her place among the great brood mares, with Sprague Golddust, 2.19½ and Lucille's Baby, 2.20½ to her credit, and this year, Adelaide, 2.19½, comes forward with Nina D. 2.26½ and Addie D. 2.27½. It is also to be noted that the fastest one of Lucille's produce is by the developed sire, Governor Sprague, 2.20½, and both of Adelaide's fast colts were sired by Nutwood, another developed sire.

DANIEL DE NOYELLES, of New York, owner of Fred Folger, 2.20½, and other good ones, is a believer in the development of stallions and mares intended for breeding purposes. He bred Adelaide, 2.19½ to Nutwood, 2.18½, and got two fillies, Nina D., 2.26½, and Addie D., 2.25½. When

Nina D got her record, she was in foal to Sable Wilkes 2.18 and the foal proved to be filly, which was this year bred to Guy Wilkes 2.15½. Addie D got her record of 2.25½ this year, and she is with foal to Wilton 2.19½. Mr. De Noyelles has a two year old colt by Robert McGregor 2.17½ out of Adelaide.

Sidney 2.19½, pacing by Santa Claus 2.17½ Dam Sweetness 2.21½, by Volunteer, is only nine years old, and leads all other stallions at his age. He has seven trotters and pacers in the 2.30 list—trotters Sister V 2.18½, Flirt two years old 2.24. Faustino two years old 2.24, pacer Gold Leaf four years old, 2.21½, Adonis 2.11½, Longworth 2.19, and Hummer 2.20½.

Adrian Wilkes by George Wilkes, has the three fastest performers credited to any living sire—Roy Wilkes 2.08½, Lillian 2.14½, and Waterloo Boy 2.15½.

The Jerome Eddy youngsters are coming to the front. Fanny Wilcox, one of his daughters, trotted the Hartford Conn, track recently in 2.25½, and a full sister trotted at the same place in 2.26. It is said that Greenleaf, by Jerome Eddy, trotted the Buffalo, N Y, track last week in 2.25. This begins to look as though Jerome Eddy would be enrolled in the table of producing sires before the close of 1890.

THE Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has been holding its meeting this week. The great \$5000 stake

was won by McDoel best time 2.15½. Allerton took the third heat in 2.15½. The four year old race was won in straight heats by Angelina time 2.20 2.20 2.21½. Faustino by Sidney won the Lexington Stakes for two year old distancing his competitors in the second heat, time 2.27½, 2.26½.

SALVATOR who wears the crown of King of the Turf, with a record of a mile in 1.35½, is about to retire from the race track to the breeding farm of his owner in California. With such a record, and with a credit of \$115,000 earned for his owner in three years, he deserves a rest.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH THE COTSWOLD.

Editor of the MARYLAND FARMER:

I introduced ten years ago, into my flock of native ewes an imported Cotswold ram of heavy carcass and fleece.

From the first crop I realized from 10lbs. to 20 lbs. fleeces, and lambs of superior size, and sold many of the offspring, for good prices, as sires. Although nearly as fine in specimen as the thoroughbred, atavism would occasionally crop out and the general issue were not so reliable as the pure sire.

Becoming better educated from experience, I bought ewes of the same standard as the ram and made certain characteristics my aim until I had propagated just such a sheep as I desired, viz: a short-legged, broad-shouldered, deep made sheep with beautiful foretop, that, if well raised, would weigh in carcass from 200lbs. to 300lbs. and clip from 15lbs. to 22½lbs. fleece each. They can be bred to the common western or Merino ewe with the most beneficial results, increasing the fleece doubly and size very materially indeed. They are more prepotent than any other, and stamp their counter part where ever bred.

They are very profitable because from ewes of 5lb fleeces you can get in offspring 10lbs; and from the same ewes of 75lb carcass the issue will weigh from 100lbs to 150 lbs. each. I have sold lambs for \$6.00 each for their intrinsic value, when those of other breeds brought far less, because larger in size and general appearance. You can cross them on Southdowns and get as good an Oxford in appearance as can be found and upon good native ewes, you can realize the beauty and symmetry of the Cotswolds themselves. Why breed for 5lb wool and small carcass, when by the purchase of a pure ram you can double the proportions of your flock. A flock of beautiful Cotswolds, will increase the interest one ordinarily takes in a common flock and you all know that constant and diligent attentions increase the crop of lambs, and is an incentive to take better care to feed better; and is also better for general welfare of the flock.

E. C. LEGG.

At the fall trotting meeting over the Pimlico course there were six starters in the 2.40 class and it took five heats to settle the event. Belle Ferguson took the first and third in 2.34½, 2.28½, and James M. the second, fourth and fifth in 2.34½, 2.36½, 2.34. Allen Sprague took third money and Acca fourth.

Poultry.

POULTRY and POULTRY KEEPING,

H. R. WALWORTH.

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CHAPTER XIX.

DISEASES OF CHICKENS.

The remedies for the various diseases to which chickens are subject, have accumulated to such an extent that they are become almost as great a nuisance as the diseases themselves. It costs more for the remedies than the poultry is worth, which they would cure.

A general direction in reference to all ordinary stock is to kill and bury such individuals as are seriously attacked with any disease which they are likely to transmit to the rest of the flock.

It does not pay to attempt the cure in ordinary cases. The risk is altogether too great and the time and trouble are expensive as well as the nostrums advertised so extensively.

We have nowhere met a list of the diseases of poultry and can only give a short one, as our experience with them is limited. This list we will accompany as we can with the causes, so that it may be seen how to avoid them. Prevention in the case of poultry is far better than an attempt to cure. We have never known a chicken once severely stricken to be worth much thereafter. The eggs were always few and far between and the flesh never of good flavor when placed on the table. At least this has been our experience:

Cholera, caused by bad water and filth.
Roup, wet, exposure to cold winds.
Gapes, foul water and wrong food.
Cold, wet and drafts at night.
Loss of appetite, no grit, improper feeding.

Leg weakness, wrong food, too fat.
White comb, wrong food, no dust bath.
Fever, exposure to wet and cold.
Convulsions, too fat.
Dizziness, feed too stimulating food.
Worms, bad water, bad food, filth.
Nostril discharges, neglected colds.
Dropsy, wet.

Moulting, the season.
Diarrhoe, filth, sour food, bad water.
Apoplexy, to fat.
Loss of feathers, want of dust and green food.
Pip, result of colds or roup.
Feather eating, imperfect food.
Drooping, starving or harmful food.
Frosted comb, exposure in winter.
Bumble foot, high roosts.
Crop-bound, no grit and stuffing.
Scaly-legs, insect scales.
Lice, neglect and filth.
Canker in mouth, sour food, colds.
Perhaps many with technical names,

might lengthen out this list, including liver and lung complaints, head and heart trouble, as in the case of human beings.

By examining the above list it will readily be seen that most of the troubles with poultry result from bad feeding or accumulations of filth upon the premises. It is right, however, to remember that bad feeding is as often the result of too generous supply as of a too scanty supply; and is also the result of feeding but a single article of some grain such as corn or an abundant supply of soft meal.

After these comes exposure to wet and cold, and carelessness as to the condition of the houses provided for the poultry.

Although our poultry has suffered somewhat from some of the above enumerated diseases, brought on from our neglect; still we are of the opinion that a greater part are unnecessary and can be avoided by proper attention.

We do not believe that it is necessary to be feeding poultry medicines. In our experience the the best flocks we have ever seen, the brightest and most healthful looking flocks, have never had a particle of medicine, egg food, or stimulants, aside from the usual grains, and only a limited portion of these. Clean quarters, tight when closed, with plenty of good pure water, and a variety of sweet good food told the whole story of their well-fare.

The lice pest in poultry houses is sometimes a great annoyance and cannot always be guarded against. The remedy is kerosene on the roosts, and plenty of white-wash on the walls. Kerosene, also cures scaly legs. It is an insecticide in every case which if properly used may be depended upon as effectual.

Markets.

Domestic Dried Fruits.—Arrivals are extremely light and values are steady throughout. Peaches 13c to 15c for bright peeled; unpeeled halves 6c to 7c, and quarters 6c to 6½c per lb; evaporated 18a 24c for fancy peeled, and 12a15c for unpeeled. Apples, sun-dried, 8c to 10c per lb. and evaporated 12a 15c. Cherries, choice, 28c to 30c; cherries, gummy 24c to 27. Raspberries 28a 30c. Blackberries 9c to 9½c. Whortleberries, 16c to 18c.

Wool.—Arrivals are small and prices firm, with manufacturers buying too freely to admit of any accumulation. We quote: Unwashed, extra choice, and light, 26a27c. do average lots 24a25c. do Merino, 18a19c. tub-washed, fair to choice, 32a35c, pulled, 27a 28c. Burry wool from 2c to 10c less per lb. according to quantity of burs. All black 3c to 5c per lb. less.

Feathers.—Receipts are moderate and the market is fairly active. We quote prime live geese at 45c to 46c per lb. mixed 20c to 35c, as to quality, and ducks at 25c to 30c per pound.

Tallow.—There is a fair demand and the market is steady at 4½c to 4¾c per lb for solid cake, 4½c to 4¾c. Beeswax, 26a26½c.

Butter.—The market is firm, with all fresh table sorts in good demand. There is no accumulation and the tendency is decidedly toward higher prices. We quote, Fancy creamery, 23a24c good to choice, 20a22c. per lb. imitation creamery, 16a20c per lb. fancy ladie-packed 14a16c. good to choice do 11a13c per lb. store-packed 8a12c. and creamery prime prints 25a26c per lb. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Eggs.—Receipts are quite light and are readily absorbed by a constant jobbing inquiry, buyers paying full figures. We quote as follows: Canned, 21c. choice fresh Southern Maryland and Virginia, loss off, per dozen, 20a21c. do Western Maryland and Pennsylvania do 20a21c. do Southern do, 20; do seconds, 18a19c. Jobbing about 1c higher.

Poultry.—Chickens little old and young are in ample receipt and easy. Ducks are firm at quotations. Turkeys, which are just beginning to arrive, show poor quality. We quote. Chickens, hens old 9a10c. young, 9½a10½c. old roosters, each 25a30c. Ducks, Puddle, per dozen, \$2,25a3,50, do Muscovy, \$4,00a6,00, do per lb. old, 9½a10c.

We are compelled to end our markets with only a small mention of wheat which is 95a105 per bushel; of corn, which is 58a60; of oats, which 58a60; of oats, which is 41a42; of rye, which is 76a77. A detailed report will be one of our specialties and we only ask our reader's indulgence for this week.

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ARE YOU AWAKE TO YOUR INTEREST! Every Farmer of this State should feel it his duty to support us in our efforts to make this paper a success and an exponent of our beautiful state.

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For the Maryland Farmer.

OUR NEW FARM. XVII.

A GATHERING.

One Sunday morning while at church my girl came to her mother and said the choir wanted to come to our house and practice next Thursday evening. So my wife said with a far away look in her eyes:

"Oh, yes, we'll be happy to have them come."

I saw James Camden casting wistful glances at my girl and although I had not heard of the arrangement I supposed something was brewing. It was only a few minutes after that when I saw the young people whispering and smiling, and some of them pointing out my girl to the others, and nodding their heads mysteriously.

So I said to my wife:

"The young people in the choir seem to forget it is Sunday, don't they? What's up now?"

And wife replied;

"The choir want to come to practice at our house next Thursday evening and I have told daughter to have them come."

I said:

"All right. I hope we'll have a bright evening and clear weather. It's about time we got better acquainted with our neighbors."

Then I said to my girl:

"Invite all the young ladies you know to come and bring their fellows with them."

But wife said:

"Why, father, it isn't a party; it is only a meeting of the choir to sing the hymns over a few times for next Sunday."

So I said:

"Oh yes, I understand now. Well, tell them to bring all the singers and we'll have a good time. And, wife, invite some of the older folks, too. We may as well have a few more while we are about it."

But my girl said:

"I don't think the choir will do very much singing if you have many of the old folks with us. You know we sometimes have a dozen or more in the choir and I guess they'll all come, for they will want to see what we're like."

Then we laughed kind of quietly and I said to my girl:

"I suppose you know best. Do just as mother and you like."

Then the minister went up into the pulpit and we had to go to our seats. After church was dismissed I saw Josie and my girl circulating quite freely among the young folks and James was never far away, he being a prominent member of the choir.

Thursday evening soon came. The house had received a good dusting. Lizzie and Charley had been kept for the evening and duly instructed. The lamps had been trimmed and lighted and turned low enough to smell abominable although there was sufficient draught to carry the smell away. It was indeed a beautiful evening.

It was not a party and no one came with party dresses and they came early. Mrs Camden came over with James and

Josie, and Mrs. Burns was a member of the choir, and her husband had to drive her over, and the young people gathered in squads walking in the moonlight and soon our house and lawn put on quite a festive appearance.

It was very informal. After the first introduction of the few strangers who came, all made themselves at home, and walked and talked all through the lower part of the house as if they had known us for years. From parlor to kitchen it was all free and no one hesitated to go wherever they desired. There was nineteen besides ourselves.

After seeing what was to be seen and laying off their hats they gradually gathered in the parlor where the piano stood invitingly open. We had no organ; but Miss Graham, who played on the church organ, said the piano would do just as well, and took her place at the instrument with the note book and hymn book and began to turn the leaves.

First in order they sang pieces all through the note book without any regard to the hymns to be used the following Sunday. One would say:

"Here's one on page 29; let's try that."

Then they would turn there and Miss Graham would play it through first and then they would all sing it. Then some one would say:

"Let's try the one on page 150."

And they would turn to that page and Miss Graham would play it and all would sing. In this way an hour perhaps, was very pleasantly spent. Then Miss Graham took the hymn book and called out the number of the first hymn. Then the card on which the numbers were written by the minister was handed from one to another until they had most of them looked at it and handled it. Then the tune was chosen and the entire hymn was sung in each case. By this time the young people were ready for a recess—the piano was abandoned, and the floor was filled with laughing groups talking all at once on merry subjects.

My girl spoke to James and Josie and they went into the dining room and presently returned with refreshments—the three of them doing all the work, while my wife and I were only guests talking to the older ones on topics connected with the farm, on the news of the day, on whatever happened uppermost for the moment.

READ THESE.

One pound of flour; three-quarters of a pound, each, of butter and sugar; three eggs; one teaspoonful of rose-water. Drop one spoonful of the well-beaten batter for each cookie into a well-greased bread-pan, and bake in a quick oven.

MARTON HARLAND is authority for the statement that if a table-spoonful of kerosene be put into four quarts of tepid water, and this be used in washing windows and mirrors, instead of pure water, there will remain upon the cleaned surface, a polish no amount of mere friction can give.

CANNED PEACHES from San Jose, Cal., to London, is another of the novelties of this exceptional year. A single shipment of 7,000 cases, requiring 22 cars, was started last week.



WOMAN'S CORNER.

MRS. MARY L. GADDESS, - EDITRESS.

This department of the FARMER will be made of special worth to the ladies of the farmer's household. Fashions in dress, latest ideas of ornamentation flowers, etiquette and all subjects in which they may be interested will be fully discussed and in a chatty manner, Mrs. Gaddess the editress, and a well known writer of this city, cordially invites correspondence matters of interest in this column and will answer any questions with pleasure.

It is surprising how a few cool autumn days remind everybody that they have shopping to do. How can one resist the temptation where goods are so reasonable and attractive? But do not be in too great haste to lay in your winter supply of dry goods. There is time enough yet, things will be cheaper, and it is always wise not to adopt the first fashion. It is quite likely later on, they will tone down considerably; look about at the pretty things, and like a wise woman think twice before you buy once.

Some years ago I went shopping with a dear little woman for a carpet. She had tired me completely out, and I rather fancy, the salesman, too, for at last he said she would never get a prettier pattern if she walked all over town, she turned to him and smiled in a kind womanly fashion and said, "You see, I shall have to look at that carpet every day in the year and every hour in each day, and you will not." That's a capital thing to remember when the anxious salesmen temptingly display the plaids that come in all styles and combinations this October.

Best advices say skirts are to be very plain, but not scant. The close-clinging effect produced by a princess dress is much sought after in costumes and wraps. Many from French importers, simply show a heavy double-rose quilling about five inches wide around the bottom. Those who are blest with cunning fingers can utilize the old dresses to beautiful advantage now, as combinations are quite the style.

But while we are now on the subject of autumn I must not forget to call your attention to the beautiful picture to be presented by our management to new subscribers. One of them, "The Harvesters," is certainly adapted to this season and is a beautiful thing. There are three others, "In Love," "Pharaoh's Horses" and "The Public Guardian," either is better than any premium picture ever offered in this part of the country. They are fine pictures and not chromos. "L'Angelus" is a great chromo premium just now but these are better by far. If you want "L'Angelus" send me ten cents and a two-cent stamp and I will mail it to you. I'll tell you more of our pictures next time.

Fruit being so scarce and what little there is so high in price we have been taught to appreciate very highly the few that are attainable, and good housekeepers have worked wonders no doubt in preserving, but in case you have not tried

preserving yellow and red tomatoes let me give you a receipt which I am sure if once tried will place it among your regular favorites. Here it is:

To 8 pounds of small tomatoes allow 7 of sugar, 2 lemons sliced, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of stick cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of root ginger; heat slowly after pricking tomatoes with a large pin. Boil till clear, spread to cool; boil syrup till thick and pour over the tomatoes in jars and seal.

Another unique preserve and one that deserves a place in every housewife's book is this, preserved young cucumbers. Lay in brine one week, and clear water 1 day and night; then green in porcelain kettle with fine leaves and a little alum as if for pickles. Do not let them come to a boil, but when a pretty shade of green, weigh and allow $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of sugar to each pound of fruit and a few roots of ginger, and to every 8 pound of tomatoes allow 2 lemons sliced. Cook till a straw goes through easily and they seem well done. Cool and cook syrup longer. Pour over hot and seal. They are so beautiful and odd looking on the table, and all our readers should try them.

But while we are attending to these very necessary matters, (for we all love the good things of life) do not let us neglect our higher natures for in every one's craving for the beautiful, we see new evidences of better things. And in what can we find more true loveliness than in flowers.

Even the humblest home can be made a love of beauty by their presence, and it does not require an expensive gardener nor hot-house beauties to accomplish this. Only one of the little ones to go out into the woods and gather some soft loamy soil, and put it into any thing even the homeliest vessel, if it be not too small.

Avoid that; 11 inches by 6 deep is about right, Plant a few cuttings of morning glory, ivy, or Madeira vine in the centre, a hardy cutting of geranium, or some bright garden pet, and all the long winter days it will blossom and smile as if thanking you for your care. Truly a thing of beauty it will be to all who see it.

But do not neglect your gardens now. Any night a frost may kiss the leaves with too harsh a touch and they are gone. Take all the cuttings you can find room for and set away in a shady spot till they are rooted before bringing in the house or putting in the sunshine. Hyacinth for Christ-

mas bloom must be started this month and the dahlias and asters will make the borders gay till chrysanthemums come to tell us the flower season is over and indoor matters must receive our care.

It is the custom in large cities where social regulation is the out growth of an advanced civilization for all gentleman who call upon the young daughters or the guests in the house to ask for the mother or hostess. She may or may not come in to meet him, but if she does not will send a kindly message or excuse. This custom is such a wholesome one the natural protector feels a right to be present at any moment. It were a pity to neglect it anywhere.

Another social usage, very needful for the preservation of polite society is the custom of leaving at 10 or 10.30 at the latest in making an evening call. To entertain company at home, with ease is a fine art, that can only be acquired by practice. Parents should allow their children to be present when guests are expected, and teach them by example to bow, offer the hand gracefully, smile pleasantly and express pleasure at receiving friends.

A child thus taught will rarely lose composure, or appear ill at ease in any society. Behavior at home is the sweet touch stone of good manners abroad.

MINOR NEWS NOTES.

Reduction in New-York State taxes this year amounts to nearly \$4,000,000.

Putnam's hotel, Chicago, was burned Oct. 12, and four persons lost their lives.

The Illinois Steel Company of Chicago will engage in the manufacture of tin plate on a large scale.

The Mormon church has officially recognized the authority of the United States in the matter of polygamous marriage.

Ex-Governor Philip F. Thomas who died in Baltimore recently, was 80 years old. He was secretary of the treasury under President Buchanan.

The Crumps of Philadelphia secure the contract to build the new battle-ships for the United States, at nearly \$13,000,000, employing hundreds of men for three years.

The Leland Hotel in Syracuse was burned thursday morning and six lives lost. The Leland was one of the finest hotels in Syracuse costing about \$80,000. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Colt Arms Company of Hartford, Conn., is said to have bought American rights to manufacture the Giffard gun for £200,000. It sends a bullet 1,200 yards without smoke or noise, the force being liquidified carbonic acid gas.

James M. Daugherty, the former persecutor of Miss Mary Anderson, who was placed in the Flatbush, L. I. Insane Asylum some time ago, and recently made his escape, returned, Oct. 9, and shot Dr. George L. Lloyd, the assistant superintendent, killing him almost instantly.

West Chester, Pa., has a public-school savings bank in which 66½ per cent. of the scholars in the three schools deposit, once a week. When a deposit reaches \$1, it is transferred to the Chester County Dime Savings Bank, and the scholar given a pass-book.

Tobacco promises to bring good figures. The stock of old is low and there is considerable export demand. The new crop is generally reported in excellent order though it has been injured in some parts by storms. Virginia is said to have the best crop in 20 years.

A solid train of cars loaded with hops was shipped from Pnyallup, Washington, to Baltimore for shipment to London. Each car contained about 15,000 pounds which at the ruling price here for Pacific coast hops would make the value considerable above \$100,000. Another similar train loaded by a single ranch was expected to follow the first in a few days.

Hops remain very quiet though the price is firm. The crop is reported to be moving to some extent in the country, but trading here is light. The prospect is for a maintenance if not an increase of prices. It is currently reported that extensive contracts have been made for shipments of hops through November and December to the other side. Many thousands of bales will then go forward on room already contracted for.

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Emerson's Male Voice Gems, (\$1. \$9. dz.)
Emerson's Male Voice Chords, (50cts. \$5. dz.)

The Grand Army will like
War Songs, (50cts. \$4.50 dz.)

Boys, old and young, will like
College Songs, 82 songs, (50c.) Near 200,000 sold.
School Teachers cannot help liking the three books of

Song Manual, (30cts., 40cts., 50cts., \$3., \$4.20, \$4.80 dz.) Emerson.

Piano Teachers will like, very much, as the best companion to any Instruction Book
Mason's System Of Technical Exercises, (\$2.50)

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Praise In Song, (40cts. \$4.20 dz.) Emerson.

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GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

We call especial attention to this list of Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—*Editor Md. Farmer.*

D. H. Patty, Nurseries, Geneva, N. Y.
Agents Wanted.

A. W. Livingston's Sons, Specialty, Tomatoes, Columbus, O.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Choiceest & Standard Fruits, Bridgeton, N. J.

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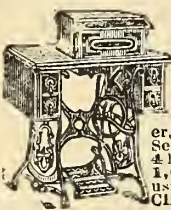
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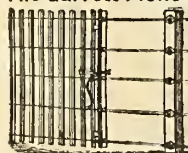
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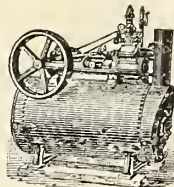
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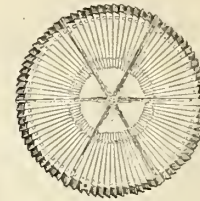
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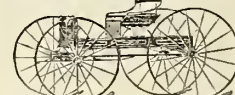
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Figg—Does Simpkins write poetry?
Fogg—No; he wrongs it.—*The Jury*.

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